

Good beef, on foot, sells at eight cents per pound; vegetables cheap; cattle thirty dollars per head; coffee thirty five cents a cask; beer, in silver, or five dollars in currency, at Brownsville.

The Texas planters are cheerfully accepting their tithe to the Government.

Thirty-two of Lincoln's Louisiana overseers have arrived at Huntsville, and are to be sent to Eagle Pass. Their liberated country in that region is a desert.

Planters' country around Brownsville, Texas, is still a

FOUR men proposed, though not elected, to be re-elected. They are reported to be President Davis and Gen. Bragg are both dead, and that Gen. Lee has been superseded. Gen. Taylor is in great repute. Penidion has been elected Governor of Texas by small majority. Herbert, Sexton and Branch have been elected to Congress. Military matters are quiet. The people and troops are all well. The weather is pleasant. The health of the State is good. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome. An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Galveston blockading the port. Great confidence is felt in Gen. Magruder. The crops in Texas are largely under cultivation. There is enough wheat and corn to supply the Western bank of the Mississippi for two years to come, if not a grain is sown. At intervals the Summer was very dry. Cotton picking commenced in August. About one hundred and fifty thousand bales of the old and new crop are in the State.

APPAIS IN RALPHIGH.

RALPHIGH, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1863.

Some soldiers of Gen. Benning's Brigade, apparently led by officers, mailed the Standard newspaper office last

night about ten o'clock, destroying the furniture, threw the things in the street, and destroyed a lot of State's printing, &c. Gov. Vance reached the spot a ter the work of destruction was nearly over, and addressed the crowd, begging them to desist. He rebuked them for the act, telling them that no such examples had been set in Lincoln's commissions. The soldiers cheered Gov. Vance and dispersed, and at once o'clock left the city. The building and power press of the office, and the printing press, will resume the publication of the Standard in a few days.

town bell, and a crowd of citizens gathered and marched upon the *State Journal* office, turning the contents into the street, breaking up the furniture, &c. The Mayor was sent for, but arrived too late to stop the mob. Governor Vance was sent for, and made a spirited speech. The crowd dispersed, and all is now quiet. No further deeds of violence need be feared from the citizens, if the soldiers are restrained, but further such demonstrations of them will cause another outbreak, and there is no telling where it will end.

FROM THE WEST.

ATLANTA, Sept. 10th, 1865.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Jackson, Miss., Aug. 7th, says the latest from Vicksburg states that the Upper batteries are manned by negroes. The Yankees are building new fortifications. Edifices which interfere with the new plans of defence are demolished.

Murdered negroes have murdered many soldiers at Deer Creek. Among the victims, reported as John Clark

lives. Hiltford, Johnson Hewett and Simms. The taudikes make no effort to restrain them. Mr. Vaughan, near Baker's Creek, has been assassinated.

Osteahay has been succeeded by Deltia. His removal is attributed to Gen. Grant.

It is reported that the Southwestern Federal trans-Mississippi expedition has all been worsted. Gen. Smith whipped them at Monroe, La.

The trains from Dalton run regularly. The enemy are in the Northwest Georgia. Heavy forces are ready to move.

The Court of Inquiry in regard to the officers in the Mississippi campaign has been postponed; no reason assigned.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor :—

Permit me through the columns of your Journal to record an act of devotion to principle, one more exalted than which I challenge the annals of history to produce. Flora McDonald's devotion to Charles Edward, as a whole object upon which to lavish her loyalty, the bravest and bravest of Napoleon's soldiers, willingly cutting death to shield

his beloved person from harm—will not compare with it. In history there are various instances, where a man has sacrificed himself for the sake of others, but the most common occurrence for men to brave the peril of instant death to rescue their friends from peril; but how seldom we find individuals, preferring a malefactor's death to a surrender of their principles, and thus saving the lives of their friends from the empassing pain, but still buoyed up with the hope that the deadly bullet may not reach us. But in this case there were no such contingencies—no grounds for hope—no personal friend to save, and no friends to be saved.

And your readers are conversant with the particulars of

the capture of the Maple Leaf by the Confederate officers confined aboard. It was considered marvellous for our officers to have been able to capture a vessel so laden with goods worth a fortune, yet the poor old man, bowed down with age and poverty, who petted his life to feed them, while concealed in the swamps of Currituck, and to prevent their capture by the Federal forces, was spared. It happened that the steamer was captured, the captors steered her for the nearest land and in so doing, they reached the mainland of North Carolina, in Currituck County, as is well known, it is within the enemy's lines—necessarily therefore they were com-

paired to see to themselves by day, and depend upon the kindness of the citizens' hospitality to feed and their loyalty to protect them from the depredations of the Federal Cavalry in scouring the country to arrest the escape of the subject of this notice - Dempsey Kight, by whom I am in the highway. A small tin bucket, which the subject of this notice had been carrying, was found upon him. They halted and asked him if he had not been fed by the escaped rebel officers. Kight refused to utter a falsehood, so unhesitatingly answered the challenge. Whereupon they decided to take him to the nearest Federal Cavalry concentration, and with threats and blows sought to wrest it from him. But the principle of honor was too strong in

the old man's bosom, and to all their importunities he yielded not—his brutality he would not give up; or that he should die. With this intention they hurried him aboard a gunboat and again tendered him the alternatives of death or of compliance with their wishes. He answered that he was convinced that if he refused to do as they wished, he would be killed before he could die before he "would tell where those officers were." Immediately they suspended him by the neck until it was nearly extinct. They then cut him down, and after reviving him, they released him. Again his body hung in the air—and when his life was far more spent than before—they are, unknown

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ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—Accounts from Messina state that the volcano of Mount Etna is again vomiting

ing fire and lava. A new eruption is threatened in the direction of Monte. The inhabitants of Catania are terrified at the formidable noise and the shower of ashes and stones falling in that direction. The population of the mountain have made preparations to quit their dwellings. Their horses are saddled, their cattle gathered, and all their household furniture packed up and ready for immediate removal. Many have offered up the churches, and the relics of saints are to be exposed to the piety of the faithful. Terror prevails among the

From the Huntsville Conference, the ROBERTS' ARMY.—We understand, by late arrivals from Chattanooga, that the strength of Robert's army has been recognized beyond reasonable doubt. It will be 66,000, his own force being estimated at 46,000 and Burnside's at 20,000. If we knew Gen. Bragg's force, it would be imprudent to state it, but we may say, we think, without impropriety—that we understand the army to be smaller than at a

is less disparity between the former period. It may be encouraging to know that Bragg's officers and troops are in high spirits and sanguine of victory, whenever the battle shall come off.